

STATE FORESTS AND PARKS

—*A Dividend Paying Investment
for Connecticut*



FORESTS:

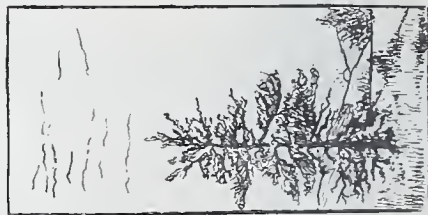
FOR WOOD AND TIMBER PRODUCTION
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF WATER SUPPLIES
FOR PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION PLACES
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF GAME AND WILD LIFE
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE
FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELL BEING

Publication No. 17

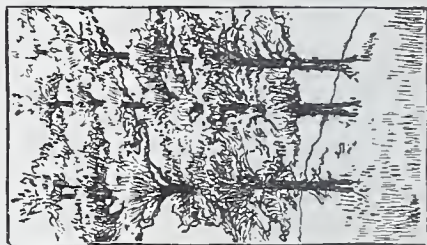
CONNECTICUT FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
205 Prospect Street
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

January, 1927

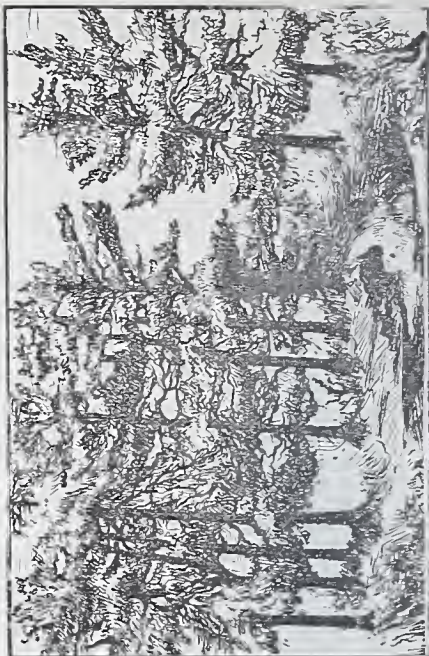
CONNECTICUT'S TREES



(1) *What we produce.*



(2) *What we use.*



(3) *What we could grow.*

- (1) This tree represents the amount of lumber used annually from Connecticut's own forests, by each one of its people.
- (2) These three trees represent the amount of lumber used annually by each man, woman and child in Connecticut. It is more than four times what we grow since the trees in the second group are bigger than the one in the first.
- (3) These ten trees represent what we could grow annually from our forests for each one of our present population, by practicing good forestry. It would not be necessary to take any more forest land than we now have to do it.

State Forests and Parks—A Dividend-Paying Investment for Connecticut.

The State Park and Forest Commission is asking the 1927 General Assembly for \$750,000 to buy park lands, and the Commission on Forests and Wild Life is asking for \$200,000 to buy forest lands—a total of nearly a million dollars just to buy land—and larger appropriations than have hitherto been granted are being asked for care of lands already owned by the state.

After having established a nation-wide reputation for economy and sound finance, how will the people of Connecticut and its General Assembly regard this request? If they live up to their traditions, they will regard it favorably; for sound finance does not consist in refusing to spend money; it consists in investing it wisely.

A state makes two kinds of investments—those which are purely financial and those for general public welfare. In the first class come those which increase its public revenue such as roads, harbor improvements and the like. These, by improving real estate values, increase taxable resources and in some cases bring in a direct revenue to the state treasury. In the second, class of public investments come those which increase the public well-being, such as expenditures for education and public health.

This \$950,000 asked for parks and forests belongs in both classes. It is a dividend-paying investment, not only financially, but in terms of the welfare of the citizens of the state—living and to come.

This bulletin, published by the Connecticut Forestry Association, which represents the organized park and forest sentiment of the state through its 1,300 members, is intended to tell why.

The Difference Between State Forests and State Parks.

Since forests and parks are frequently grouped together in the public mind, it is important to remember their distinctions. A STATE FOREST IS A TRACT OF FORESTED LAND DESIGNED TO GROW TIMBER, PROTECT STREAM FLOW AND CONSERVE WILD LIFE. A STATE PARK IS A TRACT OF LAND WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT BE FORESTED, WHICH IS DEDICATED TO IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELL-BEING AND THE PRESERVATION OF NATURAL SCENERY.

How Parks and Forests are Managed and Acquired.

Since most parks are tree-covered and most forests have some recreational uses, they have enough in common to make it desirable to manage them through one state department; namely, the State Park and Forest Commission. The parks and the forests are handled by a separate branch of the Commission, but both branches cooperate when their problems overlap.

State parks are purchased directly by the Park and Forest Commission. State forests, however, since they are intended to

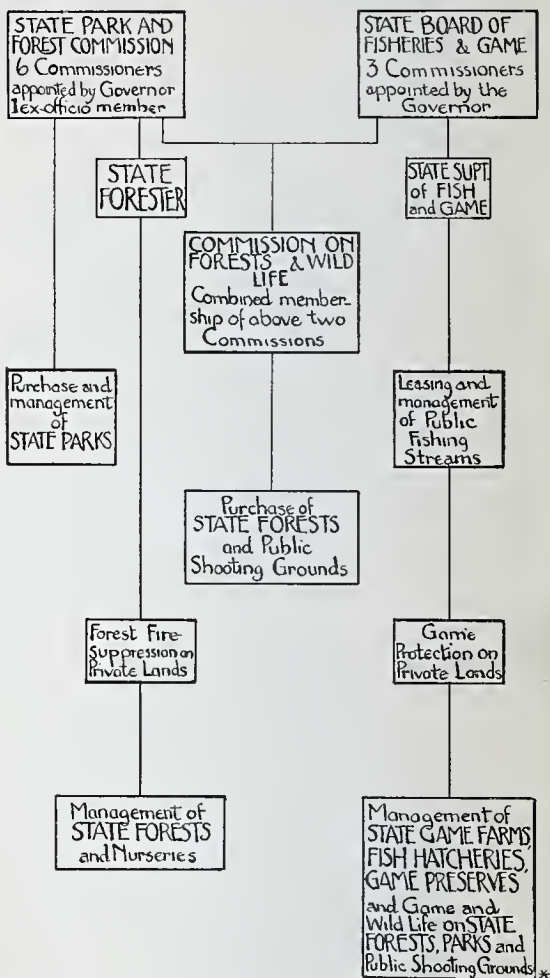
serve as game-breeding and public shooting grounds as well as for timber production, are purchased by the Commission on Forestry and Wild Life, which consists of the joint membership of the Park and Forest Commission and the State Board of Fisheries and Game. Management of the land and timber is in the hands of the Forestry Department of the Park and Forest Commission. Management of fish and game is in the hands of the State Board of Fisheries and Game. The diagram on page 6 is intended to show their relationship.

This form of organization, which ties in together the park, the forestry and the game conservation movement where the interests are identical or overlap and yet allows each branch to function independently in those things which alone concern it, has proven extremely satisfactory. In other states, and even in the conservation work of the federal government, the various conservation activities have all too frequently worked at cross purposes, or else one branch has too completely dominated the others. This joint commission scheme, original with Connecticut, has worked well in practice and is sound in theory. It is being carefully studied by other states and is another proof of our state's ability to conduct its business efficiently and without friction.

State Forests for Timber Production.

Nearly fifty percent of the land surface of Connecticut is too poor for agriculture and is not needed for city or town uses, but is good land for growing timber.

ORGANIZATION OF FOREST, PARK, AND WILD LIFE CONSERVATION FORCES OF CONNECTICUT



* Game preserves are private lands turned over to the STATE for Management for Game Protection.
Public shooting grounds are STATE-owned lands open to public shooting.

Connecticut uses 233 board feet of lumber per year for every man, woman and child in the state. Even if because of scarcity and consequent high prices the resulting per capita consumption has to be reduced, the increase in population will probably more than keep up the total consumption.

Over eighty percent of our timber supply is imported from the South or increasingly from the Far West. The further away the source of supplies the greater the freight cost to the consumer. Already about half the price of a car of Pacific coast lumber delivered in Connecticut is in the freight. The Pacific coast supplies will not last indefinitely. When they are gone, the nearest large structural timber supply is across the Pacific Ocean in Siberia.

Although this situation concerns the United States as a whole, Connecticut is fortunately so situated as to have a remedy for local timber famine within her own control, for her timber lands, if properly managed, would yield enough to supply our entire industrial needs—and a small balance for export.

The first essential for so doing is to develop an adequate system of state-owned forests. The land purchased should be the poorer land which cannot yield a profit under private ownership. With the state leading the way by making this poorer land productive, individual initiative will follow on the better lands. It is not proposed that the state buy up any great proportion of its forest land, but it should own at least 200,000 acres located in large blocks. This would be about fifteen percent of the woodlands of the state and would serve as a nucleus for a

future timber supply which could be filled out by better managed private and town-owned forests—as is done in Europe. This fifteen percent is a much smaller amount than European governments find it necessary to hold in order to insure themselves an adequate timber supply.

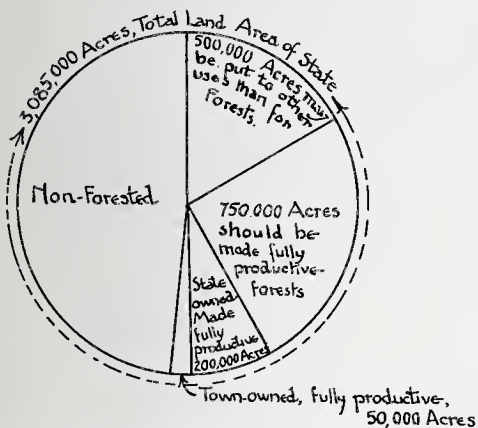
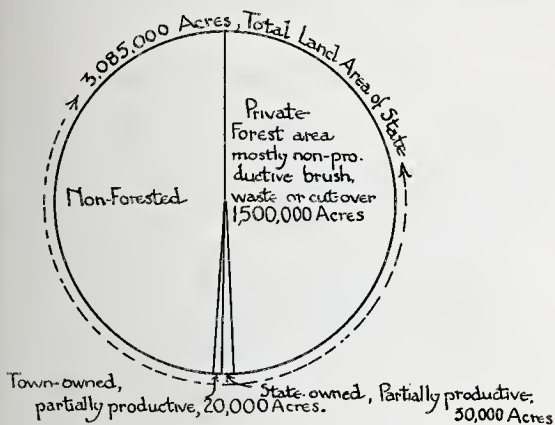
State Forests for Public Water Supply

Every school boy knows that forests conserve water and it is beginning to be realized that in densely populated Connecticut, even with its abundant rainfall, state action of some kind will soon be necessary if our cities and towns are to be sure of a future supply. One of the essential moves in such action will be the reserving of drainage areas large enough to catch, hold and purify the necessary water. It has been figured that the drainage from 200,000 acres of state forests would supply water enough for as many more people as now live in the state. We are apparently destined to double our population. Should we not provide for all?

For Wild Life Protection and Public Shooting Grounds.

In 1925 nearly 80,000 resident hunting or fishing licenses were issued in Connecticut. Here are 80,000 people personally interested in wild life conservation and a healthful form of outdoor recreation. Game protectionists realize fully that we cannot hope to preserve game or valuable wild life without having places where it can live. Private

CONNECTICUT FORESTS AS THEY ARE:



CONNECTICUT FORESTS AS THEY SHOULD BE.

hunting preserves may save some game, but at the price of excluding the average man from its enjoyment, since he cannot afford to belong to an expensive club. Is it not a necessary duty of the state to provide for its sportsmen and nature lovers?

Do State Forests Pay?

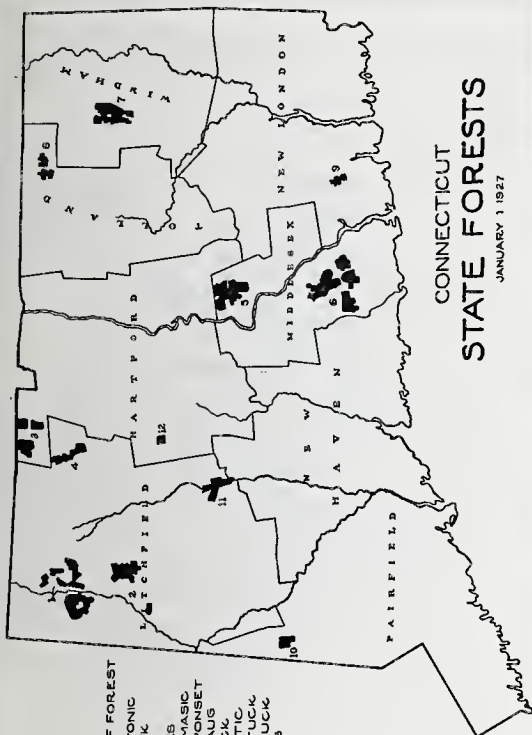
State forests established to grow timber will pay direct financial dividends to the state. The state forester in the spring of 1926 made the following calculation:

"After all of the land in a state forest has been brought into a productive condition, a forest becomes self-supporting, and as the timber begins to mature, it will yield a profit to the state. In general the present growth on the forests is between twenty and forty years old and will therefore require from fifteen to twenty years more before such forests will be profitable. European experience, and studies made in southern New England and Pennsylvania, indicate that a net return of approximately \$5.00 an acre per year may be expected from the state forests when they are restored to full productively. The present area of approximately 24,000 acres may therefore be expected to bring into the state treasury a net annual income of over \$100,000 after the forest is fully productive."* On the same basis, 200,000 acres of fully productive forest might be expected to yield approximately a million dollar annual revenue to the state.

* "The State Forests of Connecticut and What They are For." Austin F. Hawes, State Forester, Hartford, March 1, 1926.

NAME OF FOREST

1. HOUSATONIC
2. MOHAWK
3. TUNXIS
4. PEOPLES
5. MESHOMASIC
6. COCKAPONSET
7. NATCHAUG
8. NIPMUCK
9. NEHANTIC
10. POOTATUCK
11. NAUGATUCK
12. NEPAUG



CONNECTICUT
STATE FORESTS

JANUARY 1 1927

It is interesting to note that the mere incidental revenue from state forests since their establishment has amounted to over \$21,000. This is simply from the sale of dead chestnut and other material removed to facilitate the growth of future crops. During 1923 and 1924 the revenue from the forests amounted to \$2,341 or an average of 23¢ per acre. The total cost of managing the forests was but 33¢ per acre, of which 11¢ went for taxes to the towns.

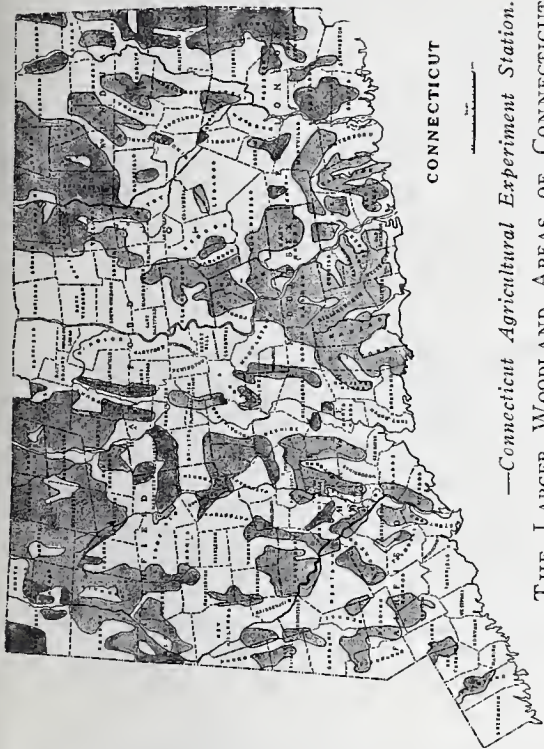
Our Present State Forests.

Connecticut now has twelve state forests. There are forests in every county of the state except New Haven. They vary in size from 130 to over 6,000 acres, totaling at present (Jan. 1, 1927) about 30,000 acres. They are all incomplete as to area. In many cases holdings need to be united by the purchase of intervening private holdings. To be properly blocked out, each of these forests should contain from 2,000 to 20,000 acres dependent upon its particular location.

The expansion of these units to full size would therefore give us approximately 100,000 acres or about half the required 200,000 acres. More state forests should therefore be established at the earliest possible moment. There should be at least two in New Haven County, another in Fairfield, and several more in the northern and extreme eastern part of the state, in order to fill out the required 200,000 acres.

How Long Will It Take?

When the General Assembly met in 1925, the state, after nearly a quarter of a century, had acquired only about 10,000 acres of state



—Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

THE LARGER WOODLAND AREAS OF CONNECTICUT
State and town forests should be located in many of these areas.

forest. The Assembly that year for the first time granted an appropriation for acquisition worthy of the size of the job, namely \$150,000. With this appropriation, the area of state forests has been approximately tripled. If however this rate of appropriation is maintained, it will take nearly twenty years to complete the 200,000 acre program. With the progressive increase in cost of land, it will probably be nearer twenty-five. This is too long; we should work towards completing the program in from ten to fifteen years, if we are to reap the double advantage of present comparatively low land values and of getting started before the timber shortage becomes acute.

Allowing for an average price of eight dollars per acre (for the past two years it has been slightly over six dollars) an annual expenditure of \$100,000 per year should enable the program to be completed within that length of time.

THE COMMISSION OF FORESTS AND WILD LIFE IS ACCORDINGLY ASKING FOR \$200,000 FOR THE NEXT BIENNIAL PERIOD AND THIS REQUEST HAS THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONNECTICUT FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Maintenance and Development of State Forests.

Although in a few years our state forests, if properly managed, will yield a net profit to the state, they must first be built up to a revenue producing point. Now they are something like a run-down farm or factory,

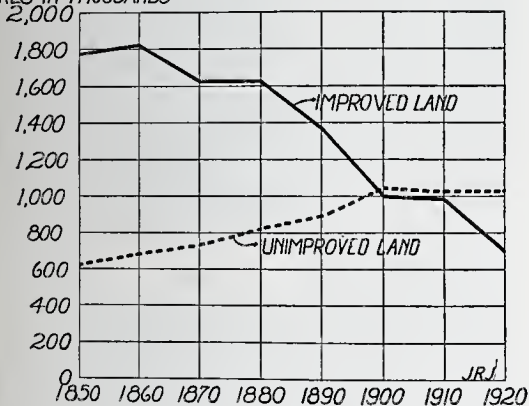


—Conn. Forestry Dept.

WHERE OUR TIMBER COMES FROM

ACRES IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARM LAND CONNECTICUT, 1850-1920

ACRES IN THOUSANDS



—Conn. Agricultural College.

WHY WE HAVE IDLE FOREST LAND

or a new business enterprise; they require the expenditure of money to produce returns.

The timber on them is young, in some cases they require planting, in others the thinning out of inferior trees, a job which yields little profit. They require protection from fire by building or reconstruction of roads, fire lines, trails and other construction.

FOR THIS WORK AS WELL AS CARRYING ON THE ORDINARY ROUTINE OF HIS DEPARTMENT, THE STATE FORESTER IS ASKING FOR AN APPROPRIATION OF \$75,000 FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS. THIS IS ONLY \$22,500 MORE A YEAR THAN HE RECEIVED TWO YEARS AGO WHEN THE STATE FORESTS WERE LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THEIR PRESENT AREA.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONNECTICUT FORESTRY ASSOCIATION CONSIDER THIS SUM A VERY MODERATE ONE FOR THE WORK IN HAND AND HOPE THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL GRANT THE REQUESTED INCREASE.

Parks for People.

The primary object of state forests is to grow timber to meet our future needs, and therefore to insure a more prosperous Connecticut. The primary object of state parks is to grow better people.

Over two thirds of Connecticut's population live in cities or towns. This population cannot maintain its physical vigor without access to the open—and this means some-



The Beach at Hammonasset State Park—Madison.
Compare it with a commercial amusement beach.
Connecticut needs at least two more such shore
parks.



A GOOD ARGUMENT FOR PARKS

thing besides commercial amusement resorts, children's playgrounds and formal city parks. It means large open spaces for camping, tramping, boating, swimming and allied open-air recreation. In the face of rapid commercial development, the growth of private estates, exclusive clubs and small summer cottages, the available land for these things is swiftly diminishing before an advancing tide of high fences and "no trespass" signs.

The need of public outdoor spaces applies to the average man and the well-to-do fully as much as to the less fortunate. Many a city man who owns his own home and drives his own car lives from day to day with the thought of his week-end trip in the open and his annual week's camping in the woods. Nor is it only city people who are affected. Picnic grounds formerly used freely by farmers for their summer outings are being taken up by private owners from the cities, who do not welcome their former users.

It is not enough to say that today everyone has an automobile and the roads are increasingly good. After all one must have a destination, and attractive ones are increasingly few. No "parking signs" are as frequent as "no trespassing signs."

Parks and Public Health.

State parks as a part of public health work are no more socialistic or paternalistic than public activities to prevent contagious diseases or to cure tuberculosis. Broadly speaking, public health work may be divided into three categories:

(1) Curing people who are sick. For them we supply hospitals.

(2) Preventing them from getting diseases. For this we inspect milk and food supplies, place quarantine on patients who are ill, and the like.

(3) Building up bodily vigor. For this we supply parks and playgrounds.

The 1925 General Assembly appropriated slightly more than \$3,000,000 for hospitals and general public health work—not counting that for insane hospitals and penal institutions—as against \$240,000 for acquisition and maintenance of state parks. No one doubts that health and hospital work is a \$3,000,000 job or that even more could be used to public advantage; but there seems a measure of disproportion between spending \$1,500,000 a year for keeping people from the danger of diseases or curing them after they become sick, and spending only \$120,000 a year to build them up to resist disease.

We may readily admit that no amount of park development would eliminate the necessity for health work and hospitals. Illness or injuries not traceable to poor physical conditions would still occur, and the necessity for standing guard against contagious diseases can never be entirely relaxed. But when we realize that the state is spending approximately \$1,000,000 a year to cure tuberculosis, a disease traceable to improper indoor life, the expenditure of only \$120,000 a year to give people places to go in the open seems very small. This is particularly true, since much of the \$1,000,000 must be a recurring expenditure so long as the disease

is prevalent, while most of the \$120,000 goes for the purchase of land which is a permanent asset to the state.

Parks for Profit.

It is frequently said that New England has as fine scenery for tourists as any in the West. The tourist traffic of New England is already worth many millions. It is claimed that with sufficient advertising it could be made much more profitable. For a while it could, but unless a region is organized to take care of tourist business, it cannot long hold it. This organization means more than providing roads, hotels and garages. It must include protecting the natural scenery from destruction, and permit access to it. This cannot safely be left to private initiative. There is no known way to protect scenery for public use and enjoyment other than by public ownership and management.

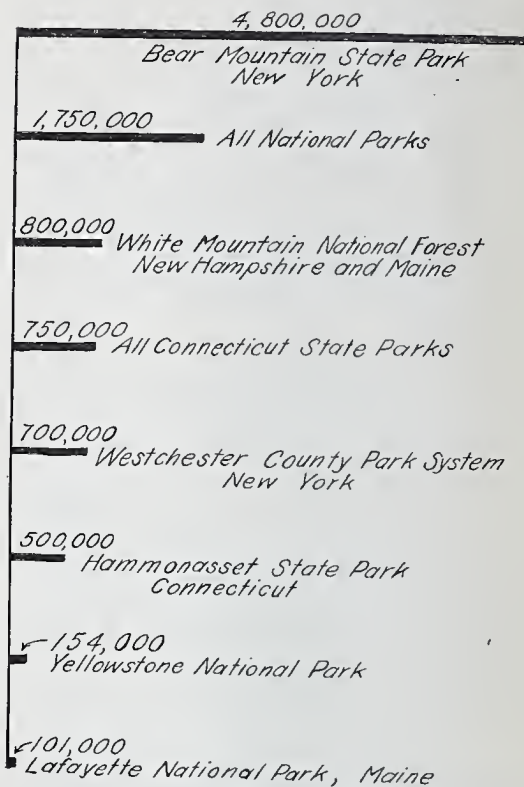
That properly located and developed parks will bring dividends in tourist business is so well known that chambers of commerce over the whole country are besieging Congress to establish national parks to help their communities. It is Connecticut's proud boast that she does not call upon the Federal Government for assistance in her own problems. She does not need or want national parks within her borders, but she can and must have adequate state parks.

Parks are financially profitable, not only through indirect benefits derived from tourist revenues, but even more directly from increases in taxable property. The argument that state parks are a financial drain

upon the communities in which they are located, since they remove property from the tax rolls, is particularly fallacious in Connecticut, since the state pays taxes to the towns in which they are located. Even if it did not, the state relieves the towns of cost of maintenance by assuming the burden of road construction, policing and the like. The increase in taxable revenues from the increase in value of lands near the park has been sufficiently proved by the experience of the towns of Madison and Clinton where increases have been more rapid since the establishment of Hammonasset Park than they have been in surrounding towns not influenced by it.

Although state parks are not intended to yield a direct financial profit to the state treasury in the sense that state forests are, they will sooner or later yield a profit over operating costs from charges for various privileges such as use of camp sites, parking places and the like, from profits on supplies sold to the public and from sale of wood or other products removed in improving the quality of the woodland parks. However, until they are fully developed, this income can best be re-invested in further developments and improvements, but, without charging the public too high prices, revenue from service operation cannot provide improvements fast enough to meet public demands.

It is interesting to note that the gross revenue from service operations since the establishment of the parks has exceeded the state appropriations for park acquisition and maintenance by some \$25,000. While this is not a profit, it indicates the magnitude of use of the parks.



Relative attendance at State and National
Parks and Forests in different parts
of the Country.

Are the Parks Used?

People often get the idea that state parks—or for that matter parks in general—are little used. This is because the size of the areas involved is so large that a person rambling through them encounters but few others, yet if a careful check is kept, the number of users is found to be surprisingly large.

For the first ten months of 1926 the official figures for attendance at the Connecticut state parks amounted to 730,656. This includes only such as were counted by the custodians. Doubtless the actual number was larger. If we add to this number the several thousand who visited them in the last two months of the year, we find that out of the approximately 1,500,000 inhabitants of Connecticut about one-half made use of the state parks in 1926. It is doubtful if our public libraries, art galleries, and museums can show a better record.

It is interesting to compare the attendance at our state parks with that of the national parks. The total attendance at the latter in 1925 was 1,760,512. In other words, nearly half as many people made use of Connecticut's state parks, covering approximately 7,000 acres, as the number who used the entire national park system covering over 7,000,000 acres.

The Federal Government appropriates over \$3,000,000 a year on maintenance and improvement work on the national parks. The state of Connecticut appropriated \$70,000 a year for 1925-26. In other words, the Federal Government spends nearly \$2.00 per year per visitor; the state of Connecticut

spends a trifle less than ten cents per year per visitor. No one has accused the National Park Service of being extravagant in its expenditures.

Going into the question of attendance somewhat further, it is interesting to note that the average annual attendance of Connecticut's best known state park (Hammonasset Beach) is about 500,000. This is more than three times the annual attendance at Yellowstone Park, the oldest and most famous national park in America, and is nearly five times that of the Lafayette National Park in Maine, the only eastern national park. Hammonasset Park in fact entertains more visitors than any national park in the United States.

It is further worthy of note that our national parks are not located near centres of population. Their visitors come largely from long distances and therefore have leisure and means to travel. Any one of our state parks can be visited from any section of the state in a day at trifling expense. Trolley or rail transportation is easily available to most of them for those having no means of transport of their own. The visitors are and always will be predominantly residents of Connecticut, although a few come from every section of the country.

The scenic and recreational resources of the White Mountains are famous. According to the best information available, in 1925 there were about 800,000 visitors to the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire and Maine, only a few thousand more than visited our Connecticut parks. This forest, with an area of 465,000 acres, includes a large part of the famous scenic

regions of the White Mountains. At the rate of increase observable in our state parks, the time will soon come when they will be more used than the well known scenic resources of New Hampshire.

Another significant test of the use of our parks comes from comparing them with those of Westchester County, New York. This county has a slightly larger park area than has Connecticut and is situated at the very doors of one of the world's greatest cities, yet it entertains only about the same number of park visitors as do we. Westchester County, however, is building up a park system based on future rather than present needs, spending \$25,000,000 in the process, and will be prepared to handle the increased attendance which is bound to come. Connecticut, unless it expands its park holdings and increases the usefulness of those it already has, will in a few years find its system not only inadequate, but suffering from overuse.

As an indication of what the future has in store in the way of park attendance, it is simply necessary to note that the Bear Mountain State Park in New York is already entertaining over 4,000,000 visitors a year. It is only a matter of a few years when Connecticut parks will be besieged by similar throngs, and no Connecticut park could safely handle half that number without large increases in area and facilities.

Our Present Park System.

Connecticut has thirty-four state parks. The number sounds impressive. Based on it alone, our state is sometimes given compli-

ments which she scarcely deserves. The fact is that scarcely one of these parks has reached its logical development either in size, beauty or facilities. They are largely mere footholds obtained to secure key points which can be developed for public use only when surrounding areas are acquired. Unless added to and developed, they will be of little value to the public and might easily become a public burden.

These key points are well located and their proper development would give us a notable system even without establishing new parks, although new parks must still be established if we are to have a system worthy of public needs.

Wanted—A Complete System.

The work of acquiring state parks has gone on under the present Commission since 1915. The Legislature has perhaps wisely gone slowly in granting funds to the Commission, in order to determine whether the park idea has full public support and whether the Commission was proceeding upon a sound basis. Both these questions have been answered in the affirmative. The experimental period is passed, the time is now ripe for developing an adequate system.

It is less easy to state the requirements of a complete park system than of a complete forest system. State forests can be located wherever there is enough cheap forest land available, but state parks must be located with the following considerations in mind:

(1) Has the area enough scenic and recreational possibilities to justify purchase by the state?

(2) Is it so located as to serve readily the people of the state or a section of the state?

(3) Will it interfere with any legitimate private development which is likely to better serve the general welfare?

Lands meeting these conditions are generally much more expensive than rough woodlands purchased for forestry purposes. Even when forested, park land is likely to be fairly high-priced for real estate reasons. On the other hand, ordinary rough woodland such as is purchased for state forests, unless it is in combination with special scenic or recreational features such as river or lake shores, hilltops having fine views, or the like, will not entirely meet the outdoor recreational needs of the bulk of our population.

When parks are wooded the timber on them must be conserved for scenic reasons and the forester must develop, not a profitable, but a beautiful forest, sale of timber being incidental.

It is impossible to define our park needs satisfactorily entirely in terms of acres, since all acres have not the same scenic and recreational value. However, we can set a safe outside limit by saying that 35,000 acres properly distributed between shore, lake, river, mountain and woodland scenery, and properly located to serve the needs of different sections, will take care of the needs of Connecticut's future three million people.

The Park and Forest Commission has made a careful survey of the state and knows the areas which should be acquired. It is inadvisable to discuss their location

specifically, since to do so would increase prices unreasonably. It may safely be said, however, that among the specific needs are:

(1) To complete existing parks.

(2) To provide two or more shore parks of the nature of Hammonasset Beach.

(3) Another rough woodland park for the Hartford-New Britain section, to do for that region what Mt. Carmel does for the New Haven-Waterbury-Meriden section.

(4) More riverside parks along the Housatonic, Connecticut and Thames rivers.

TO DO THESE THINGS THE PARK AND FOREST COMMISSION IS ASKING FOR \$750,000 FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS. IN CONSIDERATION OF LAND VALUES AND THE SIZE OF THE JOB, THIS SEEMS A VERY REASONABLE SUM AND THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONNECTICUT FORESTRY ASSOCIATION ENDORSE THE REQUEST. THE COMMISSION IS ALSO ASKING FOR \$325,000 FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EXISTING PARKS—WORK SUCH AS BUILDING ROADS, TRAILS, DAMS, SHELTERS, BATHING PAVILIONS, AND THE LIKE. THIS SUM, WHICH SEEMS LARGE IN ITSELF, ONCE IT HAS GONE INTO PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS, BECOMES A PERMANENT INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC SERVICE. THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONNECTICUT FORESTRY ASSOCIATION ENDORSE THIS REQUEST.

Do It Now.

The members of the General Assembly will doubtless agree that in general the state needs a system of parks such as outlined above, but that its growth should be gradual; and, since many years may elapse before all the projected parks are actually needed, therefore the state had better make a smaller appropriation and use its money for more immediately necessary projects.

This might be true if land values were stationary and desirable locations were not constantly being destroyed for park purposes by other developments. A "do it now" policy is therefore essential. Already the Commission has been obliged to abandon some very desirable projects because of increased land values or the appropriation of land for other uses. Furthermore, the increase of land values is so rapid that each year the cost becomes higher. As a specific example, one of the first projects considered by the Commission when it was organized in 1915 was to consider the purchase of Mt. Carmel, near New Haven. It was estimated at about that time that the whole mountain could be acquired for \$30,000. After a lapse of ten years, the work was finally begun from funds raised by private subscription. Approximately \$9,000 has been spent from these funds and \$5,000 by the state itself. It is estimated that it will now require upwards of \$50,000 more to acquire the entire mountain exclusive of a quarry which is causing rapid deterioration of its scenic value. The cost of purchase of this quarry at market value would run into hundreds of thousands. It is scarcely necessary to figure this tre-



One of our State Forests—They conserve water and wild life and grow timber.

mendous increase in percentage to prove the financial loss to the state because the Commission did not have funds at its command to purchase years ago what the public is now demanding in no uncertain terms must be acquired.

If the General Assembly wishes to add to the reputation of Connecticut as:

- (1) a good place in which to live,
- (2) a good place to visit,
- (3) and a state soundly financed,

let it give the Park and Forest Commission an appropriation big enough this year to save money in the future.

DO IT NOW!

The Connecticut Forestry Association

is an association working for development of forests and tree growth, for timber production, water and wild life conservation, and public recreation. It was established in 1895. Anyone interested may become a member. Annual memberships are \$2.00.

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Additional copies of this publication may be obtained from the office of the Association, 205 Prospect Street, New Haven.